

Social Action

NEWS LETTER

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May, 1957

"I WAS NAKED AND . . ."

Last spring from the mining and famine areas of Northern Japan came a plea for warm clothing and blankets for men, women and children—people who had to tell members of their families that they might not eat. In answer to this plea from Hal Horrocks, one of our own missionaries and director of Japan Church World Service, Christian Women's Fellowships and other church groups from all over the country sent more than 2,000 boxes of needed articles. Twenty-one thousand seven hundred and forty-four pounds of good warm clothing and blankets were sent which meant that many, many people were warm for the winter.

Others Remembered

In addition to these shipments to Japan, more than four and a half thousand pounds were sent to mission fields in Africa and Puerto Rico. Over six thousand pounds went to Hazel Green, Mount Beulah and Yakima Christian Mission. Another twenty-eight thousand seven hundred and four pounds were sent to Church World Service for refugee relief in Germany and in Austria (for the Hungarian Refugees). All these—service gifts for material aid—made a total of 63,143 pounds, or more than 31 tons, of clothing, health and sewing kits, first aid supplies, layettes, school supplies, and the like.

Additional Help

Some of the contributing groups sent eight cents per pound which helped to defray shipping expenses. The shipping costs, however, between July 1, 1956, and April 1, 1957, amounted to \$4,052.65, which is much more than contributions received. This does not include the ocean freight for the last two shipments to Germany and Japan; nor does it include the salaries paid the three women who worked

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CONGRESSMAN COAD AND CHURCHWOMEN



Disciple delegates to the Churchmen's Washington Seminar visit between sessions. Congressman Merwin Coad, Boone, Iowa (D. Ia); Mrs. H. V. Shank, Fort Worth, Texas; Mrs. Rosa Page Welch, Chicago. Mr. Coad is a Disciple minister.

CHURCHES PUT FOREIGN AID, IMMIGRATION ON CONGRESS PRIORITY LIST

Foreign economic aid and immigration-refugee legislation are placed by church leaders on a top priority list of issues before Congress on which Christians should express their views. The National Council of Churches and denominational leaders called on Protestant churches throughout the United States to study and act upon these items.

Speaking of the crises in foreign economic aid programs the General Board of the National Council declared: "What Congress does or fails to do will depend in no small measure on what the churches and church members of this country do, or fail to do, in influencing public opinion and in expressing their views on these matters to their respective representatives in government."

Actual government spending in past
(Continued on Page 7)

AMERICAN INDIAN GETS ATTENTION FROM CONGRESS

The American Indian is receiving more than the usual amount of attention in the 85th Congress. At least a number of bills have been introduced looking toward his long run welfare and security.

Continued federal supervision for the time being plus a "point 4" program of economic and technical assistance is urged in a resolution (S. Con. Res. 3) by Senator James Murray of Montana. Senator William Langer and 20 co-sponsoring Senators in Senate Bill 809 are asking for a \$200 million program of aid to the Indian through loans and grants to set up industries near reservations that might employ Indians.

Senator Paul Douglas of Illinois has introduced a bill (S. 964) to provide aid in depressed areas. And H. R. 246 and H. R. 2894 by Representatives Judd and Udall provide sanitation facilities.

For almost a year I have been serving as Minister-at-Large for the Department of Social Welfare, United Christian Missionary Society. This has been an interesting and revealing experience. My assignment was to go about my work as usual, speaking for our conventions, ministers' associations, colleges, etc., but to keep an open mind and heart toward the problem plaguing our country at this time—the areas of tension in race relations. This was no new assignment because those of us who have been concerned about the application of Christian teaching to life situations have been working in this area for a long time.

A Place of Beginning

When we face a controversial issue as Christians, it is wise to begin with a Biblical and theological base. What would Jesus have us do in this situation? We may have to admit that *we* cannot do what is required, but we should be honest enough to seek a *Christian* answer. It is amazing to read some of the material being written today—attempting to prove that segregation of the races is of God.

I recently received a copy of a statement, approved without a dissenting vote, made by one of the strong Disciple Ministerial Associations in a border state. It says in part:

"From the beginning, the Disciples of Christ have had only one qualification for membership: that a person confess his faith in Christ and be baptized in His name.

As we study the New Testament, we find included in its teachings that all men are created of one blood and that all are one in Christ. It was apparent that the New Testament church included people of all races in its membership."

The ministers then quoted the Miami International Convention Resolution 85 and continued:

"In the light of all this, we feel compelled to reaffirm our belief in the position of the Disciples of Christ on membership: that all persons who present themselves for membership in a local congregation shall be received and that we must do this regardless of race."

The ministers first stated what to them was the New Testament position, then gave the decision of our International Convention. Therefore, it did not seem shocking that, as a group of leaders in a

local situation, they should take the same position.

"Are the Disciples Giving Leadership . . .?"

To the question, "Are the Disciples giving any leadership in this area today?" the answer must be affirmative. I wish we were doing more, but much that is best is not reported in press and publicity.

Literally hours of my time have been spent in conferences following formal addresses at conventions and other meetings, during meals, and in informal conversation. A major portion of my travel has been in the southern states. Since I was born and lived until I married, south of the Mason-Dixon line, and have often spoken there during my adult years, this was not a *new* situation. I know there are problems everywhere and that we have "Jim Crow—Northern Style" as well as in other sections of our country. Indeed this is a *national* problem.

Thinking, Studying, Talking—Objectively

When we are dealing with controversial issues, the greatest difficulty is to get people to think and talk objectively and without undue emotion. One of my first responsibilities was to set up some study groups across the country. These were to be composed of Disciple leaders, ministers, professors, laymen and lay women. We prepared a very simple instrument, using leading questions to help the group begin its discussions. What we wanted was to have them conduct the study themselves. There would be no reporters present. They were free to sincerely face their own situation. The first question had to do with stating what they believe the New Testament has to say about treatment of all races. What were the schools doing? Were the Protestant Churches providing leadership in times of crises? Were Disciple Churches? In June, the chairman of each group will come to Indianapolis and in a two-day meeting share together the findings of each situation.

Around the World and Around U.S.A.

United Church Women were granted a special fund to be used in the area of human relations. They set up across the

country around thirty workshops on Human Relations. I served in the Puerto Rican one in New York and in the ones held in North and South Carolina. The most helpful technique in these institutes was the one used in "role playing" and as two women discussed a controversial subject on which they disagreed, before each one could answer, she had to repeat what the other had said! It is evident that in most of our debating we are so eager to answer back, we often fail to hear correctly what the other person has said.

Since I was sent in 1955 with an interracial team around the world, it seemed logical to have such a team visit our own country using as a theme "The World Mission of the Church." Two weeks were planned for this team, one in Missouri and one in Kentucky. Serving on the team with me were Mrs. Rosa Page Welch, Mrs. Masaka Munakata, Tokyo, Japan, and Mrs. Russell Putnam, International President of Christian Women's Fellowship. We spoke in colleges, area Christian Women's Fellowship meetings, church family night dinners and ministers' meetings. Most of the meetings were interracial.

Christian Citizens Have a Responsibility

The "old Negro" of the south is disappearing and a "new Negro" is emerging. The new Negro is educated and trained, serving in many areas of business, religious and professional life. We need to use the best of all our citizens in order that the United States may make its fullest contribution in these days of world crisis.

Last summer in Herrenalb, Germany, three distinguished Christian Americans were giving a report on the racial situation in the United States. Colonel Miller of Virginia surprised those present by saying that with all our yet unsolved problems in this country, it is interesting to note that there are more Negro students in institutions of higher learning in the United States today than there are students in institutions of higher learning in the whole of Great Britain.

Disciples of Christ have a real responsibility in this current story of evolution. There is no race of people which has made more progress in a shorter space of time than the American Negro. "The moving finger writes and having writ—moves on."

MRS. JAMES D. WYKER

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SENATE EXTENDS SURPLUS DISPOSAL ACT — PROGRAM ANALYZED

The existence of mountains of agricultural surpluses in the United States (some \$8.3 billion as of February 28) while much of the rest of the world is hungry and ill clad has posed a continuing challenge to responsible persons everywhere. In 1954 the Congress enacted the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act, P.L. 480, in an attempt to deal with the problem of surplus disposal abroad. This Act expires on June 30, 1957.

Senate Votes Renewal

On April 1, the Senate by voice vote approved S. 1314:

- extending the Act for an additional year,
- increasing from \$3 billion to \$4 billion the authorization for sale of farm surpluses to friendly countries for their currencies,
- increasing from \$500 million to \$800 million the amount available under Title II for famine and other urgent relief requirements,
- permitting barter of surplus products with countries of Eastern Europe in return for strategic or other materials.

Debate on Barter with Soviet Satellites

During the two-day discussion of the bill many Senators paid tribute to the program. The only real difference of opinion arose on the Administration sponsored barter provision. Under an administrative ruling, barter and sales for foreign currencies are already permitted with Yugoslavia and Poland. The Administration proposed barter with other satellite countries. Senator William F. Knowland of California introduced an amendment, which was later rejected 54-23, to deny authority for barter with such satellite countries:

"I say this is the opening skirmish in a great debate on public policy, particularly as to whether the money of the American taxpayers, which we have very generously given to our allies, and which we have also very generously given to neutral countries, should now be used on a program of sustaining the economic systems of Communist countries behind the Iron Curtain."

Senator John Sherman Cooper of Kentucky, in supporting barter transactions, said:

"What are our means for helping this revolutionary movement for independence which we have seen stirring in these countries? We have said we will not use force. That is the problem. Why is it not worthwhile to try the peaceful means of using food?"

Senator Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota said:

"By sharing our blessings of food abundance with the peo-

ples who seek to break away from the Soviet tyranny, we can make American food the yeast of freedom. . . ."

The proposal to permit such barter transactions would seem to deserve support on the ground that it would permit wider use of American surpluses in food deficit areas and at the same time strengthen our contacts with Eastern European countries, thus combating hunger and increasing the chances for peace.

The bill is now before the House Agriculture Committee. Harold D. Cooley of North Carolina, Chairman of the Committee, has recently introduced a revised bill, H.R. 6974, similar to the Senate bill except that it would *not* permit barter with Soviet satellites. Last year the Senate approved a similar barter provision but the House rejected it by a teller vote 92-62 on July 18.

◆ If you have views on the surplus disposal program and the barter provision, now is the time to express them to the members of the House Agriculture Committee and your Congressman.

How does the Surplus Disposal Program Operate?

There are four major methods of surplus disposal abroad: sales for foreign currencies, grants for emergency relief, distribution through voluntary agencies, and barter. Commodities distributed include wheat, rice, cotton, tobacco, feed grains, food fats and oils and dairy products.

Sales for foreign currency—Many countries which can use American agricultural surpluses do not have the dollars to pay for them. P.L. 480 and the Mutual Security Act permit "friendly" foreign countries, which include Yugoslavia and Poland, to pay for surpluses in the countries' own currency. This program moves the greatest amount of surpluses. Thus far agreements have been signed with 30 countries for the sale of commodities valued at \$2.8 billion. Shipments during the current fiscal year are averaging about \$60 million per month and are expected to comprise about 16% of our total agricultural exports.

What does the United States do with the foreign currencies it acquires as a result of P.L. 480 sales? The law lists ten purposes for which they may be spent.

Through the end of 1956 the planned uses for these foreign currencies were as follows:

	Percent
Loans for multilateral trade and economic development.....	56.8
Payment of United States obligations.....	24.8
Military procurement	11.5
Grants for economic development.....	3.2
Market development for farm products.....	1.6
Purchase of goods for other countries.....	1.2
International educational exchange.....	0.8
Purchases of strategic materials.....	0.4
Information and education.....	0.2
Translation and publication.....	0.1

Loans for economic development are the largest category and a growing one with over \$1 billion in foreign currency earmarked for this purpose under P.L. 480. Under the Mutual Security Act another billion dollars worth of sales for foreign currencies have been made. Over 95% of the proceeds from these sales have been designated for economic aid and the remainder for military aid, according to the National Planning Association Report to the Special Senate Committee to Investigate the Foreign Aid Program. The largest loan agreements are with India, \$234.1 million; Japan, \$108.9 million; Indonesia, \$77.4 million; and Spain, \$73.1 million.

The programs which received the greatest support in the Senate debate were the use of foreign currencies for international educational exchange and development of foreign markets for U. S. agricultural products.

Grants for Emergency Relief—Under Title II, surpluses may also be given to meet famine or other urgent or extraordinary relief requirements. Under this humanitarian program through June 30, 1956, \$218 million in goods at Commodity Credit Corporation costs were distributed. The food has been used to help feed Hungarian refugees in Austria, alleviate distress caused by flood in Afghanistan and Iran, and furnish relief to Bolivia and Tunisia.

Under this program relief can be provided to "friendly but needy populations without regard to the friendliness of their government" and under this provision, the United States extended \$10.6 million worth of aid to people of the Danube basin, when countries of that area aligned with the Soviet bloc were swept by floods in the winter of 1954.

Donations to Voluntary Relief Agencies—Russell Stevenson, testifying on behalf of the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service before the House Agricultural Committee on March 29, said that from July 1954 when Congress enacted P.L. 480 to June 30, 1957 the voluntary agencies "will have shipped more than \$1 billion worth of U. S. Government donated food to 78 countries and areas of the world." The change made in the law last year to provide that the government will pay more of the ocean freight costs for such goods was urged by the FCNL and has substantially increased the volume of shipments.

Distribution of surpluses by American voluntary agencies has the advantage of being a person-to-person program. It has substantial support from members of Congress and the public. Russell Stevenson urged that it be extended *for more than one year* and that the voluntary agencies be permitted to use foreign currency to develop self-help projects.

Barter of Surplus Commodities—The amount of surplus commodities bartered has risen sharply since P.L. 480 was passed. In fiscal year 1955, \$282 million were bartered; in fiscal year 1956, \$316 million. The aim is to trade surpluses for strategic materials for stockpiles or for materials for use in economic or military aid programs and offshore construction. As yet barter is limited to countries defined by the Administra-

"Really, Cinderella! We're Not Made of Money!"



tion as "friendly." If the House approves the Senate bill or a similar version, barter will be permitted with all nations of Eastern Europe.

What have been the Results of this Program? According to the National Planning Association Report, excess stocks of some commodities are being reduced, but even 2½ years of vigorous disposal programs have not succeeded in reducing some of the most burdensome surpluses. As a whole, the surplus disposal programs are interfering to some unmeasurable extent with other exports, but without harmful effect to ordinary commercial exports either from this country or from foreign countries because of generally strong world demand. Repayment of loans over a number of years in the future will require the United States to adopt a definite policy on how the loan repayments will be used.

Agricultural surpluses, says the NPA, "are an asset of unique value. . . ." The NPA recommended to the Special Senate Committee, among other things, that disposal programs be extended five years; that more local currencies should be used for economic development and less for paying U. S. obligations abroad; that the emphasis should be on loans, but grants should also be made; and that "the United States should take the lead in promoting consultations and negotiations on the possibilities of international cooperation in the handling of surpluses."

One way to accomplish this would be to create an International Food and Raw Materials Reserve. Last year 22 Senators proposed that this be explored, but the Administration opposed the multilateral effort and favored the present bilateral approach.

SIGNIFICANT VIEWS ON FOREIGN AID

me of the foreign aid studies (see box) contain suggestions for a constructive program of economic aid. Following are pertinent quotations from several of these studies.

Why are We Concerned? Under this title, the study made for the President by the International Development Advisory Board (IDAB) says:

Our prime concern for the underdeveloped nations, our prime reason for helping them, is our hatred of war and our resolve to diminish the causes for war at the earliest possible stage. In this concern, our leadership in the world is given its most demanding test.

Who Should Receive Economic Assistance? Under this heading, the study made by the Research Center in Economic Development, University of Chicago, says:

From what has been said . . . it follows that economic assistance (as distinguished from military assistance) should be extended to all underdeveloped countries outside the direct Soviet sphere. This assistance should be independent of whether these countries are or are not in a military alliance with the United States, and even of whether at a given moment the public speeches of some of the political leaders of an underdeveloped country are friendly or unfriendly to the United States. In other words, economic aid should not be an instrument of either rewarding our friends or a means of gaining political influence and approval in certain countries. There is an open or thinly disguised suspicion in many countries that American aid is often used as a bribe. The more impartially economic aid is extended the less basis will there be in the long run to such a charge.

How Long Do We Help? Many of the studies deal with the question of the duration of foreign aid programs. On this point the study made by the Center for International Studies, Massachusetts Institute of Technology says:

Since economic growth is inherently a slow process, and since the economic and political results we seek from an economic development program will accrue only over a considerable number of years, the program must have continuity; . . . If we have any hope of achieving desirable results from a development-assistance program, we must be clear in our own minds and must make it clear to the rest of the world that this is a program which we propose to pursue consistently for at least 5 or 10 years and which we will not permit to be affected by changes in the international or domestic political climate.

What of Military Ties? The International Development Advisory Board says on separation of military and economic

When we view foreign development through military lenses, we tend to divide the world into those who are allies and those who are not. With such a viewpoint, there is little room for understanding of countries wishing to remain free of all military alliances but needing outside help to win their battle against hunger, disease and poverty and to win their struggle for economic progress and improved opportunities for individuals.

If you believe in foreign aid divorced from military considerations, and directed to meet human need, write to let your Representative and Senators know your views. Legislators who favor a genuine program of economic foreign aid need your support.

FOREIGN AID STUDIES

Within the last year a number of studies of the foreign aid program have been made. Two studies have been made for the President, 21 for the Senate Special Committee to Study the Foreign Aid Program, one by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, one by the Subcommittee on the Technical Assistance Program of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and several by private organizations.

The FCNL will supply to those who are interested a bibliography of these studies as well as a special memo dealing with the cost and motivation of foreign aid.

OTHER ISSUES BEFORE CONGRESS

INDIAN HEALTH: The House has cut the Administration's request for approximately \$44 million for Indian Health activities and \$5.8 million for the construction of Indian health facilities to \$40 million and \$3.1 million respectively (H.R. 6287). All new funds for the construction of clinics and staff quarters were eliminated on the ground that the 1955-56 appropriations have not been utilized. According to the Public Health Service, it deferred the construction of four hospitals after the President requested "that only the most urgent projects should proceed in order that competition for material and labor should not be engaged in by the Government . . . [so that] inflationary pressure would be decreased." So, "inflationary pressure" takes precedence over the fact that the Indian death rate in 1953 was 42% above the United States average, the death rate of Indian children more than double the national average.

Yet fear of "inflationary pressure" has apparently not deterred military spending. The *Washington Post and Times Herald* reports that military spending for the fiscal year ending July 1 will exceed the President's January estimates by \$1.4 billion. The reason is that long range ballistic missiles are being built on a crash basis "with no ceiling on funds."

H.R. 6287 is now before the Senate Appropriations Committee. Those interested should ask the Committee to: (1) restore House cuts and (2) direct the Administration to use already appropriated funds.

EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE: The House has cut the \$30,000,000 budget request for educational exchange activities to \$17,575,000—a cut which gives the program the same funds it had this year (if certain P.L. 480 foreign currencies are included). The House version (H.R. 6871) is now before the Senate Appropriations Committee.

The Administration wants the additional funds so that it can send more lecturers and research specialists to educational institutions in underdeveloped areas; bring more foreign leaders and specialists to the United States; help American sponsored schools in Latin America and the Near East expand their programs; and develop follow-up activities for returned grantees.

OTC: On April 3 President Eisenhower urged Congress to authorize United States membership in the Organization for Trade Cooperation (OTC), a proposed international organization to administer the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. GATT is a set of international trade rules, negotiated in 1947, to reduce trade barriers and expand international trade. It is now adhered to by 35 countries who carry on more than 80% of the world's commerce.

To date, problems arising under the Agreement have been handled on a temporary basis and a permanent body is needed to enforce and interpret GATT rules. Thus the OTC Agreement was negotiated in 1954-55; the President asked for Congressional concurrence in April 1955; enacting legislation was reported by the House Ways and Means Committee on March 26, 1956, but was not voted on.

The President's request is now incorporated in identical bills, H.R. 6630, H.R. 6631. No hearings have been scheduled, but it is hoped that the House Ways and Means Committee, which held exhaustive hearings in 1956, will promptly report a bill so that legislation can be referred to the Senate in the near future.

Since OTC cannot come into existence without United States concurrence, our country's hesitancy raises doubts as to our interest in a continuing liberal and multilateral trade policy—a policy which promotes international cooperation and helps establish the conditions for peace.

CIVIL RIGHTS: The right-to-vote bill is still being considered by the Senate Judiciary Committee. Supporters have been endeavoring to obtain agreement on a final date for consideration of the bill but have been unsuccessful in curbing extended discussion in the Committee.

The House Rules Committee voted *not* to consider the House bill before the Easter recess. Representative James Roosevelt, California, on April 2 introduced a resolution which lays the groundwork for a discharge petition, if that method should be necessary to bring the measure to the House floor. Rules Committee hearings will begin following the Easter recess.

ATOMS-FOR-PEACE: On March 22 President Eisenhower sent to the Senate the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency with a letter urging the Senate consent to ratification "so that the United States which proposed the establishment of this new instrument of peaceful progress may be among the first to give it final approval."

Mr. Eisenhower noted that the Statute and Agency "constitute both a practical approach and a symbol of all that people everywhere will hope to see accomplished through use of atomic energy. They offer the underdeveloped nations an earlier availability of the benefits flowing from the constructive uses of the atom, and afford all countries the prospect of mutually stimulated scientific advance dedicated to the welfare of mankind."

It is expected that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations will hold hearings on the Statute early in May. Persons interested in seeing a real start made toward an atoms-for-peace agency should write to their own Senators and to Senator Theodore Francis Green, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

HUMANE SLAUGHTER: An issue now before Congress concerns the desirability of Federal law to provide more merciful death for the millions of animals and fowls sold in interstate commerce each year. One type of bill is H.R. 3029 introduced by Representative William A. Dawson of Utah. It would "require the use of humane methods" in the slaughter of poultry and livestock. Another type is S. 1213 introduced by Senator Arthur Watkins of Utah. It would "promote the development and use of improved methods for the humane handling, transporting and slaughtering" of livestock and poultry.

MILITARY LAND WITHDRAWAL: On April 11 the House by voice vote passed H.R. 5538 which is essentially the same as H.R. 627 (see March 1957 Newsletter). The Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs will hold hearings on May 9 on this measure which is intended to curb military control over public land.

CHURCHES PUT FOREIGN AID

(Continued from Page 1)

...s for technical assistance and economic aid has amounted to about \$200,000,000. This is part of a \$5 billion foreign aid total. Most of this \$5 billion is for military assistance out of a total federal budget of \$70 billion in 1956-57. About three-fourths of the total is for past and present wars.

Strangely enough it is the relatively small \$200 million foreign economic aid bill not the approximately \$40 billion Defense Department budget that is under attack by those who desire to reduce federal expenditures. It is this development that church leaders worried. They agree with President Eisenhower that "the United States has an awesome responsibility in the world" which can be carried out best through a healthy economic aid program.

Hearings on the foreign aid programs usually start in Congress after receipt of the President's message on Mutual Security. On this basis hearings should commence before Senate and House foreign affairs committees in April followed by floor debate. Appropriations Committees in both houses will very likely consider the legislation in May or June.

While the fate of foreign economic aid legislation will be settled before Congress meets in July, immigration-refugee relations may not finally be made until the second session of the 85th Congress, beginning in January, 1958. No hearings are presently scheduled by the House or Senate Judiciary Committees, which have been devoting their major attention since January, 1957, to civil rights issues. With these items expected to be out of the way late Spring the two committees may begin hearings on the proposals by President Eisenhower and others to revise the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act.

The President's proposed changes in the McCarran-Walter immigration act would: (1) raise the immigration quotas from 14,857 to 219,461 immigrants a year; (2) pool unused North European quotas for distribution the following year to other regions; (3) eliminate mortgaged quotas incurred under the D.P. Act.

ROBERT A. FANGMEIER

HIROSHIMA BOMB DEADLY AT 137 MILES

The newspapers of the nation largely ignored the death late in March of Captain Francis G. Fuller, victim of the Hiroshima atom fall-out, while serving on a naval supply ship 137 miles south of the explosion.

Captain Fuller was one of 19 aboard the ship when the explosion occurred. Seconds later all 19 were struck with a searing wave of fall-out. The air wash from the bomb left every one of them crippled. The Captain's legs were burned to the bone and he carried these wounds to his death. They were the cause of his death.

Ability of the out-dated 15,000 ton (T.N.T. equivalent) Hiroshima atom bomb to cripple and kill at a distance of 137 miles confirmed some impressions for the public which has listened in recent months to a debate over banning future H-bomb tests. The public might well be concerned. The new modern 1954 model H-bomb has an explosive power of 20 million tons—and scientists are at work on a 100 million ton model.

"I WAS NAKED AND . . ."

(Continued from Page 1)

40 hours a week for more than three months preparing the shipments.

"High Duty" Hinders

Some boxes received, which were designated for the Far East (Thailand, etc.) and the Philippines, we are holding until custom regulations permit shipments to these countries. For the past year or so, duty has been so costly that missionaries could not afford to claim a shipment.

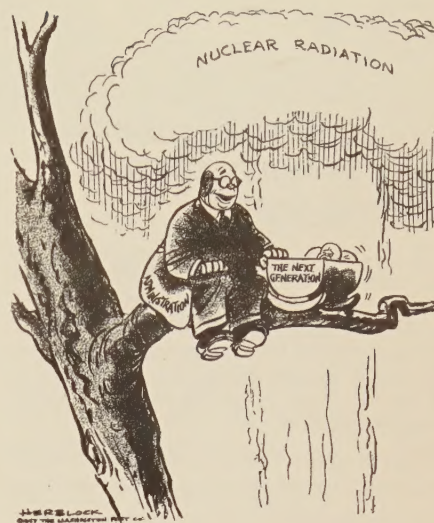
West Coast Churches

Many of our West Coast churches have been preparing packets for the Japanese migrants on their way to Brazil as their ship docks in Los Angeles for a short time. These people are from famine stricken areas of Japan. They are without funds or possessions of any kind. We have just learned of another steamship line transporting Japanese people to Brazil (2,000 in a ship) with no stops enroute. These people, too, need help.

A Special Project

As a special project this year, we are suggesting that our churches (other than those already contributing to the migrants

"Rock-a-Bye Baby, in the Tree Top—Let's Make Believe the Fallout Will Stop"



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when they stop in Los Angeles) contribute some of the following articles. These are to be sent to Japan for packaging and distributing by Hal Shorrock. Items include: hard candy, picture books, crayons, notebooks, pencils, small toys, towels, safety pins, Denim cloth, scissors, needles, buttons, thread, face and laundry soap, a tin of camphor ice, face powder, cold cream, shaving soap, and razors and razor blades.

Still Needed

Also greatly needed for general relief and for our mission stations, both at home and abroad, are good used clothing, toilet kits, first aid supplies, yard goods and sewing kits, school supplies, and layettes.

ELLA L. WILLIAMS

WANTED—HIGHLIGHTS OF YOUR DEPARTMENT'S WORK

Let us have some of the highlights of your department from time to time. It may be an outline of a year's program, a specific project accomplished, the report of presentation of an outstanding speaker, or any other things of interest. We would like to share such things on page eight of NEWSLETTER, ("When Your Department Meets") with the Christian Action and Community Service departments of other local churches.



When Your Committee Meets—

The Committee on Christian Action and Community Service in your church may find suggestions and help from the following list of events, projects and resources:

SERVICE GIFT PROJECTS— YOUR DEPARTMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY

"The purpose of Service Gifts is to provide means whereby local churches, Christian Women's Fellowships, and other organizations and individuals of the church may, in addition to regular missionary giving, share in the missionary outreach of our brotherhood by giving material aid to needy people."

Several departments of The United Christian Missionary Society cooperate in the administration and promotion of service gifts. The department of Christian Women's Fellowship, the department of Social Welfare, and the department of Resources are jointly responsible for the administration. The Religious Education and Missionary Education departments cooperate to promote service gift projects through young people's conferences, state youth meets, children's classes, Daily Vacation Bible School, etc.

Service gift projects afford a concrete opportunity for working cooperatively with various groups in the church such as the Christian Women's Fellowship, Christian Men's Fellowship, Christian Youth Fellowship, children's church school classes.

First, you will want to secure and study the Service Gift Projects Manual. (Order from Department of Social Welfare, UCMS.)

And then:

1. Ask the C.W.F. president to give further explanation of the program.
2. Talk with the men's fellowship president and encourage participation of his group.
3. Explore with the young people the possibility of projects with the C.Y.F.
4. Discuss the service projects idea with the church school superintendent and seek to discover ways in which children's groups may participate.
5. Discuss with those responsible for summer vacation church school the use of service projects as a part of their program.
6. Seek to involve the whole church.

Read and use the article in this Newsletter entitled, "I was Naked and . . .," by Ella L. Williams. It can serve as a

basis for discussion and inspiration, and perhaps become a springboard for action as you work in cooperation with the C.W.F. and other fellowship groups, and church school classes to carry forward service gift projects for material aid.

THOMAS J. GRIFFIN

YOUR DEPARTMENT—AND FELLOWSHIP GROUPS OF THE CHURCH

"Cooperation" should be the watchword between the Department of Christian Action and Community Service and the church's several adult and youth fellowship groups. Each church group is a cell in the organism, which is the church. If the church is to function effectively, a positive, working relationship is necessary between all of its cells.

A Specific Relationship

What then, should be the specific relationship between the Department of Christian Action and Community Service and such groups as: the Christian Women's Fellowship, the Christian Men's Fellowship and the Christian Youth Fellowship?

1. The C.W.F., C.M.F., and C.Y.F. chairmen of Service and/or Social Relations Committees should be members of the Christian Action and Community Service department.

2. The Department of Christian Action and Community Service should be familiar with the study packets of the above named youth and adult Fellowship groups. These

groups, in turn, should familiarize themselves with the materials of the Christian Action and Community Service Department.

3. Your department should look to the church's fellowship groups as channels for ideas.

"It's a Cooperative Project!"

Any projects in any area of social concern started by one group should have the backing of all. One or more groups want to join in developing a cooperative project.

For example, there's the missionary study theme for the six months beginning in July, namely, "Christ, Church and Race." This offers an opportunity for the Department of Christian Action and Community Service to plan some study sessions with the C.W.F. on this theme. Following a general study of materials, you will probably want to survey the racial situation of your local community and then make specific recommendations to the church board as a step toward the church's witness in correcting or easing some of the negative factors found in your community. For example, your church may be in a racially changing neighborhood. If so, the question of a racially inclusive membership and an integrated school are real.

Will the church witness positively? The adult and youth Fellowship groups and the Department of Christian Action and Community Service working cooperatively in your church and community can help answer such questions.

Social Action
NEWS LETTER

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